Amnsements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-8-Vaudeville.

ATIANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville.

CASINO-8:15-The Passing Show-8 to 1-Reof Garden, Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. ELDORADO-4 to 5 and 6 to 7:30-Concert; 8:30 -Living

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Mikado.

KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-1 to 6 and 8 to 12 Mammoth Scenograph of the World's Fair. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Afternoon and Evening-Sousa Concert and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals. Evening-Lella Rookh and Grand Fireworks.

POLO GROUNDS 4 Hasebull.

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New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Vigilant won the race for the Rear-Commodore's Cup on Belfast Lough; the Britannia was disabled at a time when the Vigilant had a winning lead. === The American colony in London gave a supper to the members of the Yale athletic team. === There was a bitter debate on the Anti-Anarchist bill in the French Chamber of Deputies; Radicals made violent attacks upon the Ministry. Budget bill was passed in the British House of Commons; in the House of Lords Lord Salisbury's Alien Immigrants bill passed second reading. There were seventy-nine deaths from cholera in St. Petersburg yesterday.

Congress.-Both houses in session. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment ordering the expenditure of \$1,000,000 to exterminate the Russian thistle. = House: Mr. Balley's Uniform Bankruptcy bill and several other measures were

Domestic.-Debs and three other A. R. leaders were lodged in jail, in default of \$3,900 bail each, on the charge of having violated the injunction of the Federal Court issued July 2. === Eight men were killed by an explosion of dynamite near Wilkesbarre, Penn. - The President signed the Enabling act, making Utah 6 State. = Parties of Christian Endeavor delegates and G. A. R. men visited Chautauqua; several interesting lectures were delivered. David A. Wells, jr., was appointed Second Secretary of Embassy at London. === A forest fire destroyed the hamlet of Green Bush, N. J.

City and Suburban.-Two Iron steamers were in collision and one of them was beached inside of Norton's Point. - The Rapid Transit Commission adopted the plans of the old commission in order to submit the question of municipal construction to the voters. = E. F. Hartley escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum; later in the day a Sheriff's jury declared him insane. General Kerwin entered upon his duties as Police Commissioner. === Samuel Gompers got back from Chicago and talked about the strike. Stocks quiet, but after several railles they closed weak, although final declines were small. The

tariff is now the predominant factor. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, except probably showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 70, average, 77.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

There was a mistake made in the first calculations of the speed of the Minneapolis, but not a mistake on the wrong side. The new cruiser is really faster than at first appeared, the correcns made by the naval experts increasing the average speed by a fraction of a knot-from 23.05 to 23.073 knots per hour. The premium which the builders are to receive will accordingly be raised to \$414,600. The claim that the United States possesses the fastest cruiser affoat is now irretrievably clinched.

That some apprehension has been created by the reappearance of cholera in Europe is made evident by the circular sent by the Local Government Board to local authorities in all parts of the United Kingdom, emphasizing the necessity of all possible precautions against the entrance of the disease into Great Britain. But it es not appear that there is any ground for alarm there, and of course there is none on this side of the ocean as yet. It is wise, however, to be prepared for an emergency, even though there is no direct communication between this country and the regions in which cholera is

At last an actual conference of the tariff conterrees has been held-a week and a half after naming of the committee. If the Democratic members tell the truth, the majority have not on able to agree on any of the points at issue that is, the quasi-conferences that have previously taken place have been without result as to any of the disputed matters. It is manifest that the prospect of an agreement is dubious.

that in all probability the conferrees will report a disagreement on the whole of the Senate amendments before the end of this week. The significance of this prediction will not escape notice. It means that the passage of any tariff bill by the Lilld Congress is in grave doubt. A fitting result, indeed, of the dickerings and bargainings that have been going on.

The Rapid Transit Commission has completed its preliminary work and cleared the way for submitting to the people at the coming November election the question of constructing at the city's expense a system of underground rapidtransit roads. At its meeting yesterday the Commissioners formally adopted the routes and plans arranged by the old Commission, But this does not signify that changes cannot be made in both. Some changes in the routes are a necessity, owing to the law forbidding the construction of any railroad on, under or over Madison-ave.; and it is not unlikely that extensive modifications in the plans agreed on may be deemed wise. Apparently the Commissioners think there is nothing more for them to do at present, for they adjourned until September 25.

Debs and his colleagues in the American Rail way Union are face to face with the question whether they are guilty of contempt in disregarding the injunction issued on July 2 by Judges Woods and Grosscup. In fact they are in jail, and will remain there until the trial of the issues, which has been set for next Mouday. Evidently in the hope of strengthening their cause by posing as martyrs, they have declined to make any attempt to secure bail. The evidence adduced against these strike leaders yesterday consisted of a large number of telegrams giving orders to members of the Union, which show a clear, prima-facle case of wilful and flagrant violation of the injunction forbidding interference with interstate commerce and the carriage of mails.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

A sub-committee of the Committee on Cities of the Constitutional Convention has reported to the full committee the outline of a plan for the better government of the cities of the State. This is a subject of vital importance, probably the most important subject with which the Convention has to deal. Every serious effort, therefore, to settle the grave problems which it involves is worthy of earnest discussion, both in and out of the Convention. The particular plan now receiving the attention of the committee is especially deserving of careful consideration, inasmuch as it is understood to have the general approval of a majority of the committee. The government of great cities is the point at which republican institutions have come nearest to breaking down, and this Constitutional Convention will accomplish a great work if it shall succeed in devising a rational and efficient scheme of reform in municipal administration, whether it accomplishes anything else or not. The plan outlined by the sub-committee has

three main features. It proposes to give cities a larger measure of home rule, separate local elections and a permanent police force protected against the manipulation of political bosses. In our opinion, the project for largely extending the operation of the principle of home rule is one with which the Convention needs to proceed most earefully. The theory of complete local control of local affairs is an attractive one, but it has not always worked well in practice. The city of New-York in recent years, since it passed wholly under the control of Tammany Hall, has been saved repeatedly from great disasters by the intervention of the Legislature. Excepting for this superior power the Tammany scheme for constructing a speedway through Central Park would have been accomplished, the Harlem Driveway would have been built without a promenade on the river side, and the City Hall would have been demolished. Every one of these projects was dear to Tammany but hateful to the people, and every one of them would have been put through if the Legislature had not prevented. These are only examples of the constant danger to which the most vital interests of a great city are constantly liable at the hands of selfish, ignorant and tyrannical local rulers. We do not say that the question of home rule does not need to be settled on a different basis from that now existing. But we do say emphatically that the Constitutional Convention will threaten great masses of people with serious injury if it proposes an amendment practically preventing an appeal to the Legislature against schemes of local injustice and op-

Separate local elections also are not a panacea for municipal diseases, though it has lately been the custom of professional reformers to describe them as such. If they were a cure-all, the evils from which many cities in the State of New-York suffer would have disappeared long ago. There are thirty-four cities in the State, only seven of which hold their local elections at the time of the general election in November. It is especially worth remembering that the city of Troy, which has suffered from a profligate, violent and despotic machine quite as badly as the city of New-York has suffered under Tammany. chooses its local officials on the first Tuesday of March. Not even the wave of popular indignation which has swept so many corrupt local officials out of power during the last year was able to cleanse the local government of Troy last spring. It is likewise to be remembered that the city of Brooklyn, on the contrary, was redeemed last November, the people who there rose to take the government of their affairs into their own hands once more being helped, we believe, by the general uprising against Democratic bosses of the State. We do not mean to say that such illustrations as these are conclusive, but they do, at least, suggest the thought that government cannot be purified by a change of dates. Stronger civic pride and a higher sense of individual responsibility are essential to pure and efficient municipal administration. If separate local elections throughout the State will tend to develop these indispensable qualities among the people, let us have

them by all means. The general suggestion of a permanent police force for large cities has our hearty approval. Early last winter The Tribune expressed the opinion that this was a matter important enough to be dealt with by the Constitution and not left either to the partisan tinkering of suc cessive Legislatures or to the absolute control of such a body as Tammany Hall. We were not converted from this belief by the derisive assertion of our Mugwump friends that the Constitution could have nothing to do with a subject like that of the police, nor were we persuaded by them to support their fatuous methods of police reform. The plan proposed by the sub-committee does not go into details, but it is understood that its supporters are in favor of placing police administration in the hands of a commission created in such a manner as to insure the permanent representation of both parties. Several alternative plans for carrying out this principle have been considered. The one which we should approve would be that one which would carry it out most thoroughly, under the deliberate and consistent authority of a State Board rather than through the joint action of successive Mayors and their chief opponents. Large cities, containing multitudes of recently naturalized voters and subject to other unfavorable conditions, are especially liable to that sort of temporary craze which a few years ago came near installing a Socialist in the New-York

Mayor's chair. Constitutional provisions should

seek to recognize not temporary coullitions of

popular passion, but the general, settled and

whims but convictions.

The erection of a Territory into a sovereign

THE COMING STATE.

State is always an important event in American history. The prospective admission of Utah to the Union, for which the bill signed yesterday by the President provides, has some peculiar elements of interest. Materially Utah is well equipped for Statehood. The population of the Territory by the census of 1890 was 207,905; two years later 1 was 223,000, and it will probably exceed 250,000 before the formalities of admission have been completed. By the number of its inhabitants, therefore, Utah is entitled on the basis of representation to the single seat in guarantee, and before long will doubtless obtain another, since experience and all existing conditions practically insure a rapid and continuous growth of population. The resources of the Territory are varied and superb. In a single year it has contributed more than \$11,000,000 in value to the world's supply of gold and silver, and its iron and coal deposits are enormous. It possesses great wealth in cattle, sheep and draught animals, which may be multiplied indefinitely, while the area of its tillable land is certain to be vastly extended by irrigation as the population increases. It has no Territorial debt, and the sum of its county, munic ipal and school debts is smaller than that of any State or any other Territory: It is generally agreed that the one long-stand-

ing argument against the admission of Utah is no longer valid. The persistence of the creed and practice of polygamy for many years against the forces of civilization was not more remarkable than its swift extinction has been. The enforcement of a drastic law after a long period of tritting was the immediate cause of a "revelation" which released the faithful from their attitude of hostility to the Government, and those who are best informed do not imagine that the concession of sovereignty to the people will endanger the reformation to which they have apparently consented in good faith and with growing satisfaction. Thus in an amaz ingly short time the obstacle which seemed in superable to the thoughtful people of the rest of the country has been removed from Utah's path toward Statehood, and she will be received into the Union without apprehension as to the use which she will make of her new and exclusive powers. Politically, her admission may possibly have important and exciting consequences, concerning which it is enough to say for the present that leaders of both parties doubtless cherish the hope of deriving advantage from that source.

There is only one thing to regret in consider ing the creation of this new State, and that is the loss of a peculiarly favorable opportunity for removing the evils which the Statehood of Nevada involves. Utah was not in a position to object to incorporation with that decaying Commonwealth, and, while no terms of annexation could have been forced on Nevada, her consent to accepting new boundaries and a vastly improved status might have been procured, if a proper effort had been made. The subject has been much discussed, and this solution of a grave problem has been almost unanimously approved by those who have evinced the deepes interest in it. That Congress has not shown more concern about the matter, and has finally thrown the chance away, is strange and not creditable. But this neglect of an unparalleled combination of conditions, though it is regret table now and may become extremely vexations hereafter, ought not to be laid up against Utah. It is not the fault of the latest successful applicant for admission to the Union that Congress has made her elevation to sovereignty more easy and less advantageous to all the country than it might have been. The greatest of the Terri tories will come into the sisterhood of States on its merits and deserve a hearty welcome.

ITS SINGLE FUNCTION.

In opposing the resolution adopted by the House on Monday expressing approbation of the course of the Administration in putting down the late ratiroad strikes, Representative Bland, of Missouri, protested with great earnestness against the invasion of sovereign States by the armed forces of the United States, and the in tervention of the Federal Government in mat ters properly belonging to the several States It sounded like an echo of the Congressional de bates of 1860-61, when it was urged with the utmost vehemence by Democratic Represent atives and Senators that it would be a vio lation of the Constitution and a death blow to free institutions to supply the Federal garrison in Fort Sumter with provisions, or send troops across Long Bridge to disperse bodies of men in arms against the Government. Mr. Bland protested, in good old-fashioned Democratic style, not only against the use of troops to maintain order and enforce law, but against "sending deputy-marshals all over the country to take the place of State au thority." In the adoption of the resolution approving the action of the Administration in this regard, he said: "We are liable to do violence to every Democratic principle and to surrende here, in these halls, as representatives of the people of our States, the essential Democratic principle of local self-government." Under the limitations which Mr. Bland put

upon the Federal Government, it will be ob served that it is about the feeblest and weakest and most absolutely useless of all created things. It cannot enforce its own laws or strike a blow in its own defence. It has no functions Or rather it has, according to Mr. Bland and his fellow-Popucrats, but one function, to wit, to put its stamp on something and call it legal tender for public and private debts. Here was clares: a case where the violence of misguided men and the weakness, cowardice and incapacity of two or three accidental Governors threatened to lay an embargo on all the railroads and transportation companies, stop all business, compel all workingmen to cease from labor and stand still in unproductive idleness in short, to halt the whole movement of the country. And according to the Democratic doctrine of Bland, there was no power in the Federal Government to prevent this absolute and universal paralysis the productive energies of the Nation. At the command of a few rampaging blatherskites everything must stop, and even the United States Government must stand still and look on, as helpless as the poorest laborer, until the blatherskites should consent to let business be resumed and the workingmen go back to their asks. The logical result, of course, would be that with the cessation of labor and production wages would cease to be paid, the small say

millions of workingmen would be reduced to want, beggary and starvation. And then, we presume, the Government would be called upon by the Demopulists to exercise what they consider its only legitimate function: to issue something to be called money for the relief of the distressed people. The inability of the Government to enforce its own laws and prevent a few blatherskites from stopping mechanical labor and all productive industry would be counterbalanced by its ability to issue money and distribute it to the idle and unemployed Universal idleness would then be the rule, and for it the money-creating power of a beneficent Government would furnish a reward instead of leaving it to suffer its natural penalty. The Bland view does not lack logical plausibility. If the Government has not the constitutional

serious trend of popular opinion; in a word, not | furnish money to support him in idleness. And if Bland and his associates are right as to the power of the Government to stamp anything it pleases and make it legal tender, there would be no excuse in such circumstances for refusing to do so. Cheap money, and plenty of it, is the logical supplement of universal idleness. It is the only legitimate function left to the Government by the Bland school of political economists and Constitution expounders.

ONE OUT OF EIGHT.

Bad luck pursues the Vigflant even when sh wins a race. In the second contest over the Bangor course she had all the wind she wanted, outsailed the Britannia and steadily increased her lead during the first two rounds; but at the the House which she will have by constitutional first turn of the quadrilateral off Carrickfergus on the final round her rival met with an accident and retired from the race. The Vigilant completed the course alone and carried off her first prize after seven defeats; but owing to the breaking of the Britannia's sail gear a race which could not have been lost with the freshening wind ended in what will be regarded in England as a fluke. This was singularly bad luck, for the American yacht's superiority in a strong wind was signally demonstrated. She was nearly three minutes ahead at the end of the first round and over five and a half minutes in advance when the third round was begun; and her victory was a foregone conclusion when a timely accident enabled the Britannia to drop out of the contest and to escape the discredit of being distanced over the course from start to finish

Belfast Lough is open at the eastern end, but the regatta course follows the northern and southern shores and is protected by high bluffs a large part of the way. While the water is more open that the Clyde course, which is completely landlocked, there are twelve turns to be made in the three rounds apart from numerous short tacks required in sailing the race. The conditions there, as in the Clyde, markedly favor a yacht which is quick in stays. That is the Britannia's great advantage over the Vigilant She comes about and holds her headway several seconds ahead of the American yacht, in addition to being distinctly better as a light-weather boat. The eight races have proved that the Vigilant can outpoint the Britannia and outsail her whenever the wind is fresh and constant, but that she is inferior in light breezes and it manoeuvring power. The shortening of the spars and the reduction of sail area have ma terially reduced the time allowance and increased the American yacht's chances of suc cess; but she cannot win in light weather over courses where the Britannia has an unmistakable advantage. With a strong wind and a high

sea she is the better boat. English yachtsmen, while highly gratified by their success in beating so many times the crack American yacht, are forced to admit that they are placed at a disadvantage when the quality of their sport is compared with that for which the Vigilant was designed. For many years they were accustomed to sneer at Yankee yachts as "skimming dishes," fit only for drifting matches, and to speak contemptuously of Ameri can courses as "duck ponds," They will not be likely to take that tone again. Their best yacht is emphatically a light-weather boat, which is no match for the Vigilant when there is a gale of wind and a high sea running; and their courses are sheltered reaches of water when the breezes are capricious and baffling. When compared with the open-sea courses in America the conditions under which their races are contested involve sport of a distinctly lighter qual ity. It is the Englishman who plays at yachting in drifting matches on "duck ponds," while the American sails the seas like a weather-beaten tar, and never can get as much wind as he

It is at least one of the compensations of defeat that Americans are enabled to claim for their yachtsmen a hardier and more robust kind of sport than the English apparently enjoy, and for their boats a superior capacity for encountering conditions of heavy weather. The Vigilant's experience proves that if an American yacht is to challenge the English yachts again in their own waters, it must be designed mainly for light weather, capricious winds, and all the flukes and flaws of drifting matches. That is of work than American yachts are accustomed in beating to windward in the open sea and in running free with a strong sailing breeze,

THE TROUBLE DOES NOT END.

The situation at Washington is critical. It is known that the Democratic conferrees, in spite of all cheering stories of harmony and prog ress, have not been able to agree. The Bill of Sale, with all its lavish grants of millions to monopolies, cannot yet obtain the votes neces surv for its success. The Sugar, Whiskey and Lead trusts do not seem to be entirely agreed. Each is willing that some concession to out raged public optnion should be made by the others. In private, the Whiskey and Sogar in terests would rejoice to have Free-Trade opin ion placated by removal of duties on coal and iron ore. But how are the coal and fron votes to be held in that case for the Sugar Monopoly So the word goes forth from one set of manipulators that the bargains made in the Senate must stand without important change. But from another seat of power, apparently close to the White House and the Nova Scotla Coal Ring, the decree goes forth that the scandalous favors to monopolies must be modified, and Democratle pledges must be more respected by a greater reduction of duties. "The New-York Herald" says: "Nothing short of the Wilson tariff or a lower one can or will be tolerated for a moment." "The New York Times" de

If the Senate insists on a protective duty for th Sugar Trust, or on a uniform ad valorem rate which is the same as a protective rate, no agreement ould be consented to by the House conferred should be House has been consulted. . . The Senate bill is packed with duties that are practically niquitous favors sold to various monopolles in re-urn for the votes of Senators controlled by these and defeat all these corrupt bargains. But that with the Sugar Trust is at once the most shame-ful and typical, and is thoroughly understood by the

The demand here is that the Sugar Trust shall

be thrown overboard as a concession to out raged public sentiment, and "The Times" ered itably says: "Let this fight be a clean one on each important schedule, and especially on sugar. The Democracy has been betrayed by certain Senators. Let them be driven into the open." This is but just to the people, whose millions have been bartered away by the Sena torial Bill of Sale in order to get votes enough for the smashing of domestic industries. And ings of labor would presently be exhausted, and now it seems that the Sugar Trust is minded to throw overboard the Lead Trust as a Jonah. In "The New-York Herald" it is stated that a photograph of an order to buy Sugar Stock, given and signed by a Senator of wealth and distinction, has been placed in the hands of a member of the Conference Committee in order "to force a vote favorable to a reduction of the tariff on lead." "The Herald" states that the order was signed by one of four, who are named, Camden, Faulkner, Gorman and Gibson, and then mentions that "Senator Camden is brotherin-law to President Thompson," of the National Lead Company. It is also asserted that another. "one of the most famous Senators of the United States," ordered a purchase of 1,500 shares of Sugar; that he has "had much to do with shaping the present policy" of the Democrats, and authority to protect the citizen in his right to that his order was guaranteed by "another Senearn a living by his labor, it ought at least to ator, not an old member of the body, but a man

of ability, before whom loomed up the vision of a great career, who had made a large fortune in business." All these things point to a row between the

various beneficiaries of the Bill of Sale. Some of them must be thrown overboard. Each prefers that some one else should be the Jonah for the occasion. But if public interests were to dictate, there could be no question. The business of sugar refining employs about 7,500 men. The manufacture of paints of all kinds and of lead employs about 9,000 men. The men employed in mining iron ore number more than 38,000, and the number employed in mining coal is over 300,000. If it were the intention to promote the welfare of American citizens as a whole, it is obvious that the 338,000 would be regarded rather than the 16,500, and the miners of coal and iron ore would be protected though the Sugar and Lead trusts had to face foreign competition. But it is something like profauity, in the eyes of a later-day Democrat, to care for the welfare of the people. He pretends to want a tariff for revenue. On that ground also the decision, if Democrats were honest, would go

against the Trusts, The result is to be decided by men who not in fact care either for public revenue or for the welfare of American workers, but for their private advantage. On the other side are the Senators who care only for their personal popularity at home and for votes. Industries may suffer, revenue may be deficient; they care only for votes in their States and for reelection. If these men find it a matter of life or death to beat the Trusts, there is yet a chance that the Bill of Sale may be buried in its own infamy. But he is a bold man who counts upon the action of Democratic law-givers.

Debs will not give up the ghost without a struggle. But he is a dead issue, all the same,

General Michael Kerwin must have been somewhat surprised on reading "The New-York Times" vesterday morning to find how many different kinds of an assassin, murderer and highway robber he really is. Beside him Gibbs, the pirate, was a Quaker, and Captain Kidd a Baptist minister. But no man ever knows how bad he is till he gets an office that somebody else wanted.

It would certainly seem to be time for this city to abandon the custom that has long prevailed f loading ashes, street sweepings and the like on boats and dumping them into the sea. A large part of this material, properly handled, is capable of being used for fertilizing purposes and thus felding a considerable revenue to the city. For the rest the best method of disposition is, doubtless, cremation, which is both practicable and ffective. The city is just now called on to pay large sum for a number of more or less delapidated dumping scows. Would it not be a wiser investment to use this money, or so much of it as may be needed, in establishing a crematory? Perhaps it is impossible to secure intelligent conderation by our city officials of this question, hough Controller Fitch is quoted as favoring remation. The primitive method of dymping at sca cannot meet the demands of a city like New-York much longer in any event.

Experiments with Waites, Altgelds and others f their kind have proved extremely cosfly.

Next to Artemus Ward's eagerness to save the country even if duty called for the sacrifice of every one of his second cousins on the field of battle, there has been no more striking exhibition of unselfish generosity in the United States than the spectacle of the Democratic party heroically discharging its pecuniary obligations to the Sugar Trust by levying tribute upon the workingman's breakfast table. The scene vividly illustrates the quaint but handy old Democratic principle: When duty calls, find a substitute,

The ratiroad companies are bound by the highst considerations of honor to retain the new men taken on to fill the strikers' places, provided the prove themselves competent,

In spite of the hard times Tammany has advanced real estate valuations in this city in order o make the tax-rate seem small. That is an old Tammany trick, and it ought not to deceive the taxpayers. With excessive valuations of real estate a tax-rate of only fifteen dollars in the tentions, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer housand would be hard to bear. Fair valua- an important factor in calculations of the tions, a fair tax-rate, a judicious and reasonable expenditure of public funds so as to secure the best results-these would be the objects sought by an honest city government. But a Tammany city government is never an honest city govern-

A good deal of abuse just now falls to the lot of Pullman, but none of it seems to have any foundation in reason, and after it blows over he will not 'n all likelihood be any the worse for it. He has been one of the greatest employers of labor in the country and has always shown a onsistent and generous regard for the interests of those employed by him. No one has done more to make their lives comfortable and prosperous, and he shares their ungenerous requital with a good many others who have tried to benefit the condition of those employed by them and have been bitten by the mouths they fed. It does not tend to encourage effort in this direction, but it will not be intermitted for that reason, and its beneficence will always remain, even though the workingmen lose their heads once in a while and turn their resentment upon their benefactors.

PERSONAL.

Fanny Crosby, the blind Methodist hymn-writer, s now seventy years of age. She has written about 3,000 Sunday-school hymns, many of which are widely known. She was born at South East, N. Y., in 1823, and lost her sight when six weeks old through the ignorant application of a warm poultice to her eyes. She has been an inmate of and teacher in the Institution for the Blind in this city since 1835. In 1858 she was married to Alex-ander Van Alstyne, a musician, who was also blind. Her first poem was published in 1831, and her first volume of verse, "A Blind Girl and Other Poems," In 1844.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, and his captains of either sex have been officially declared to be ministers of religion within the meaning of the law. "The Boston Herald" announces that ex-Presi-

dent Andrew D. White has notified President Cleveland of his desire to resign the Russian mis-sion and return to the United States. The German Emperor is now titular commande of seventeen regiments. He is also Honorary Admiral of the British fleet, an Honorary Admiral of the Danish fleet and a la suite of the Swedish and Norwegian fleet.

General A. J. Pleasonton, of blue glass fame, is langerously ill at his farm near Overbrook, Penn He is eighty-six years of age, and lives in Phila-He never goes out, even in the dries weather, without wearing heavy overshoes, and to weather, without wearing heavy overshoes, and to this practice he attributes his attaining his present great age. The general gained his nickname of "Blue Glass" from a book he published in 1876, in which wonderful curative properties were attributed to the blue rays of sunlight. Quite a craze for blue glass windows followed the publication of this unique theory.

A sister of the late Mr. Spurgeon recently

William Matthewson, aged seventy-five, of Wichita, Kan., claims to be the real Buffalo Bill, that title having been given to him in 1860. When a how William F. Cody came to get the title, he re-plied: "Well, you see, Cody worked for me when ne was a young fellow-he is only about forty-five now. I reckon he had begun to read Indian stories, and see how much was to be made by that kind of a reputation, and he was always fond of talk and show. I never was any hand to wear my hair long, and go swaggering about the country blowing about what I had done. I've had my hair get pretty long at times, but was always giad to get it cut, when I could get back to a place where I could. Cody knows he has no real right to the name, but if he wants to show off as a dime novel hero, I have no objection. I reckon seeing so many of those Indian lies has sort of disgusted me with talking about my adventures, though I've had about as many and thrilling escapes as any of 'em can tell." THE DOWN GRADE

THE LIBERALS IN THE HOUSE OF CO MONS - WHO LEADS THEN AND WHITHER?

London, July 1 Has a self-denying ordinance been passed by the Radicals with reference to Peerages? Or has the Radicals with reference to Personal it been settled by some higher authority that House of Lores is no longer to be recruited in those advanced Liberal political who, as Mr. Labouchere is always reminding who, as Mr. Labouchere is always are fond of rank and title? It was thought markable that in the list of Birthday House there were no new Peers. Lord Rosebery may be the control of the c it was said, have rejected more than one pre-application. Names were mentioned; which was indiscreet. Nobody likes a disappointed and tion to be made public. And now comes Sir William Harcourt with

assurance, or what is interpreted as such, that

he means never to go to the House of Long True, he uttered this "never" in that half-jest way he often uses as a means of conceal way he often uses as a means of concealing serious purpose, but he has, to say the least, words which may be quoted against him should he ever change his mind. He was speaking at the Civil Service dinner last week, and lamenting that he should be severed forever in public in from Lord Welby: lately Sir Reginald Welby and, as permanent chief at the Treasury, the Civil Service. "I cannot in to him and he can never return to me," and Sir William. The "never" sounds as if he had no great faith in the efficacy of certain recent proceedings at a provincial town called Leeds. I the Leeds Conference should come to anything one effect of their proposed legislation would be necessarily, that Peers should be allowed to me in the House of Commons. It would clearly be impossible to abolish the legislative authority of the Upper Chamber, and then refuse to members of that chamber the right to be elected to the other. This has always been one of the arms ments which made Radicals hesitate, so long arguments availed with them, in their attack upon the House of Lords. It was felt that the Lords, with their weight in the country, their position, their landed influence, their ability and experience, might be a more formidable force than ever if transferred to the House of Commons. But now that confiscation has set in, no body knows where it will stop, nor whether any thing will be left to the wicked Lords who own land except their personal qualities. And so the danger of their ascendancy in the other chambe is supposed to be diminished. There has been of late much speculation on the

probability of Sir William Harcour"s retirement from the leadership of the House of Comm I have taken no part in it because I thought it, to say the least, premature. I do not take part in it now. But it may be inferred that the chances, whatever they may be, are lessened if the re mark quoted above is to be interpreted as meaning that in no circumstances will he accept a Peerage. If the work of the House of Commons is more than his health can bear, the other House would offer him an agreeable medium between the overstrain of leadership and complete self-effacement. He is too strenuous a personality to be easily content with the latter. Nor can Mr. Labouchere's taunt apply to him, if family and social position count for anything, and perhaps they still do. Sir William has both, and a Peerage would add nothing to the dignity of his position. He once hinted obscurely-his enemies said not obscurely-that the blood of the Plantagenets ran in his veins. He is, at any rate, of an ancient and honorable lineage. Therean many untitled families in this country of such antiquity and splendor that they would think themselves belittled and not aggrandized by a Peerage. The Harcourts may be one of them. It was said when Mr. Vernon Harcourt, not the head of the family either, was appointed Solicitor General he held out against the knighthood which is, or is deemed to be, the inseparable socompaniment of that post. He yielded out & considerations of general interest; sacrificing his personal preferences. It may be that he deems that sacrifice sufficient. At the worst, it left him a Commoner. And he may well think that Mr. Disraeli's example, which in so many respects has been to him a beacon, is to be avoided rather than followed in the matter of accepting a Peerage. The course of events during the present ses-

sion has made the intentions, or supposed inmediate political future. The party which he leads in the Commons is in a parlous state. I really do not quite know what name to use is speaking of this party. Now that Mr. Gladstone is gone it seems unreal to call it the Gladstonian party. It may be equally misleading to call it the Liberal party. The organization to which that name belongs historically went to pieces in 1886, and remains in pieces. Nobody calls it the Rose bery party or the Harcourt party. Inasmuch, however, as its leaders and members continue to label themselves Liberals, it is civil to give them the title by which they prefer to be known; so Liberal let it be. A writer in an old-fashioned Tory magazine has constructed an antithetical title for an article, which appears as "Destructives and Conservatives." But I do not think all the Liberals can fairly be called Destructives, nor is that a name likely to pass into general use.

Those who stand in one way or another pretty near to Sir William Harcourt have, during the last few weeks, fallen into the habit of assuming that he means to retire; and therefore of discussing the momentous question who shall succeed him as leader. It may be necessary to consider this question privately; it is hardly decorous to debate it in public. But decorum is seldom the strong point of the New Radical & still more important and perhaps not less press ing question is: What sort of a party will there be to lead? If Sir William goes, another link with the past is snapped. Even if he stays, the holding power of the link may not be very great. He has shown a readiness to accept, and even to anticipate, some of the new doctries, such as bodes ill for the future under his guidance. His Budget is the longest step Eng land has yet taken on the road to that Socialistic Radicalism which so many lesser politicians have learned to regard as a new political gospel. A leader must have made up his mind to a god

many things before he embarks on a policy of confiscation; even of partial confiscation; which is the essence of his Budget. It is idle to saf that all taxation is to some extent a measure of confiscation. Nobody uses words so loosely that, except from looseness of mind or for politi cal ends, Everybody is agreed that taxation some form is necessary. Government cannot be carried on without it. But confiscation begins with a discrimination against one class in favor of another. Every dollar taken out of the pocket of any one citizen in excess of his equal proportion of dues to the State is confiscation. To Chancellor of the Exchequer maintains that the rich and the moderately well off ought to pay more in proportion to their means than the poor pay in proportion to their means. A Budget founded on that iniquitous doctrine, and can ing it farther than it has ever yet been carried has practically passed the House of Commons. becomes law; confiscation is enacted into a star ute; and is the more wicked and the more totally indefensible because it now has a legal sanction Nobody need have cared much about Sir Will-

lam Harcourt's private views as to the extent which it was desirable to give way to the per-fectly selfish and perfectly unscrupulous demand of particular classes, or particular sections of the masses. Everybody is compelled to care when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he puts these private views into a Finance bill, and forces that bill through the House of Commons by a party majority; but above all things and at all costs in remaining a party majority. It is known that the Cabinet was divided on this matter. I think it very doubtful whether a majority of the Cabinet approved of William's Budget. It is doubt